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(Telephone No. 64)

HONGKONG, 23rd April, 1889.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S

PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG, 4th April, 1889.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1889.

## THE JELEBU MINING COMPANY

This is what the *Straits Times* of April 17th says about our article on the "Jellybag" speculation:

"We publish to-day an amusing combination of words from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The subject is the Jelabu Mining Company, and the substance of the matter appears to be that Mr. WILLIAM DUNNAN, the manager of the company, is not skilled in mining matters. Mr. DUNNAN is certainly not a mining engineer, but the methods of mining adopted in the Kongle system, and especially where there is a light overburden, do not usually require much expert mining knowledge, although no doubt the Corporation of that might on occasion be useful. Our information from persons who have been at Jelabu is that Mr. DUNNAN seems to manage actively and well."

This is almost as cheerful a display of innocent ignorance as "Jelly Fish's" letter, reproduced in our issue of the 30th ulto. But the *Straits Times* is altogether wrong in assuming that the substance of our criticism of the prospectus of the Jelabu Mining Company was "that Mr. WILLIAM DUNNAN, the manager, is not skilled in mining matters." That certainly was a very strong objection, and even the *Straits Times* amusingly admits that the possession of mining knowledge "might on occasion be useful." What does Mr. BUCHER of Penang fame think of that? Skilled experience is not a *visu quo non* in the valuable tin and other mines of the Straits Settlements, but it might on occasion be useful. This is indeed funny—almost as funny as Mr. DUNNAN's friend "Jelly Fish," who is of opinion that handling over the management of a mine to a skilled mining engineer means a reckless expenditure in unnecessary machinery and getting into endless difficulties with the natives. Now, we should imagine that a skilled engineer would, from his professional experience, be the most unlikely man in the world to recklessly order unnecessary machinery; and we really cannot see why the fact of a man being a mining expert should prevent him from managing the natives in mining work equally as well if not better than a novice, however industrious and energetic. But the *Straits Times* believes, or pretends to believe, that such is the case, and actually advances this nonsense as an argument in favor of issuing a prospectus to the public, soliciting subscriptions for a Tin Mining Company on the *ipse dixit* of a man who is admitted to possess no practical knowledge either of tin or of tin mining. It may be that "the Kongle system, and especially where there is a light overburden," does not require much expert mining knowledge; but we venture to assert that there is no system of mining in vogue throughout the world, the working of which does not absolutely require, or at least would not be greatly benefited by, experienced supervision.

And now we have said quite enough about the Jelabu Mining Company. It certainly looks a very fishy business, and its advocates in the Singapore press have

only tended to increase and strengthen the suspicions aroused by a careful study of the prospectus. Of course it may prove a genuine enterprise, and we do not say that it will not, but with all due respect for Mr. DUNNAN's energy and ability, which we readily admit from our own personal associations with that gentleman, we think that the report of a skilled mining expert on the alleged tin deposits forming the Company's property would have been the best proof of its bona fide character, and have proved to the advantage of all concerned. We certainly wish the Jelabu Company every success, and our doubts have only been thus freely expressed because we can see no reason to place any faith in its present stability or future prospects.

## TELEGRAMS.

## SAMOA.

LONDON, April 30th.

The Samoan Conference has commenced its sittings, Count Herbert Bismarck presiding.

## THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Sugar Convention meets with opposition. Several Tories and Unionists have resolved to send a memorial to Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith to withdraw the bill.

## SHANGHAI RACES.

(By Special Telegram).

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 2ND MAY, 1889.

The GREAT NORTHERN PLATE, value Tls. 100; for Ponies that have run at this Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; winner of one Race at this Meeting under a mile, 7lbs. extra; two such Races, 10lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Sassoon's ch. Fontenoy..... 1  
The "SANS SOUCI" STAKES, value Tls. 200; presented; entrance Fees to be divided as follows: First Pony, to receive 50 per cent; Second Pony, 30 per cent; Third Pony 20 per cent; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs; winners of a Race, 10lbs. extra; entrance fee, Tls. 10; One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Chouffeur's gr. Elegant..... 1  
The MANCHU STAKES, value Tls. 100; for China Ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a Race; weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Sassoon's gr. Orbit..... 1  
The CHAU-SHANG-KIUP CUP, value, Tls. 200; presented by the Directors and Employees of the C. M. S. N. Co.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to the date of entry at each Meeting; or three times in all, by Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance Tls. 10; 80 per cent of the Entrance fees to the Winner until the Cup is won, when the Second Pony shall receive same; the remaining 20 per cent, to be allowed to accumulate, and the accumulation in excess of Tls. 500 to be retained for a new Cup to be paid to the Winner. One Mile.

Mr. Humphrey's gr. Visitant..... 1  
The YANTOZE STAKES, value, Tls. 100; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of a Race of two Miles or over, 5lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Two Miles and a Half.

Mr. Sassoon's gr. El Dorado..... 1  
The CONSOLATION CUP, value, Tls. 100; for Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Once Round.

Mr. John Peel's dun Orlando..... 1  
The CHAMPION SWEETSTAKES; a forced entry for and open only to winners at this Meeting; optional for the winners of the Consolation Cup and the Roadsters' Plate not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches in height; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 10; winners of two Races, Tls. 15 extra; of more than two Races, Tls. 40 extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Sassoon's br. Zephyr..... 1

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We learn from the Foochow Echo that Mr. Joo. T. Campbell assumed charge of the Consulate of the U. S. of America at that port on the 23rd ulto.

An Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C. will be held in Freemasons' Hall, 23rd Street, on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Agent of the O. and O. S. S. Company informs us that the steamship *Galilei*, which left this port on April 27th, arrived at San Francisco after a run of 13 days and 18 hours from Yokohama, the fastest passage on record.

We hear the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *Honam*, will leave on an excursion trip to Macao on Sunday next, the 4th inst. at 9 a.m.; the return trip will be made by the Company's steamer *Kiukiang*, leaving Macao at 9 p.m.

A TWO-STORIED house in a narrow lane near the Man On Insurance Office collapsed last night, the front walls falling outward into the street. There were thirteen people inside at the time, but most of them got out in time and the two or three who were less active luckily escaped without injury.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. G. Goulborne, the volunteer pirate fiend we have lately heard so much about, has been promoted to the second clerkship at the Public Works Department. As Mr. Goulborne is associated with the Tiam Waterworks, where he acted as accountant and storekeeper, we think his promotion is an emphatic acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the Government.

THE Manila *Diarlo* registers twenty-four deaths from cholera in the suburbs, from the 25th to the 26th ulto, and thirty-six deaths from the 26th to the 27th. Twenty patients were being attended to at the Bayambayan Hospital. No case has occurred on board any vessel about; but the steamer *Antonio*, which left on the 26th, was ordered by the Sanitary authorities to be placed under a three days' observation.

The last prisoner in the kidnapping case, the boarding-house runner, was brought before Mr. Pollock to-day. Although he had previously shown his connection with the affair by voluntarily giving evidence he was discharged because the man who was kidnapped, after being out last night, was unable to identify him.

The *Japan Mail* reports that fire broke out about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 22nd ulto, at the house, No. 205, Bluff, occupied by Mr. Wright, of H.B.M.'s Consulate. No engine could be brought near enough to be effective, the house standing on the side of a hill; the whole building and its contents were destroyed. Mr. Wright was absent in Tokyo. The house and furniture were insured.

THE other day, in a well-known boot-shop in Bond-street, London, a couple of pairs of boots were lying just finished and waiting to be sent off to Her Majesty. The Queen is very particular about her boots, and will only have them made in the very old-fashioned way of former years. The pairs in question had elastic sides, with soft kid uppers and pointed toes and low heels, resembling the kind of boots worn by servants twenty years ago. Her Majesty prefers comfort to appearance, and is intensely conservative in the shape of her shoes and boots.

A PRIZE meeting of the Hongkong Volunteers will be held at the Kowloon Range on Sunday next, the 5th inst., open to all Volunteers whose names are given in the Handicap list and who are qualified to compete by their attendance at Drill during the Season just closed. Intending competitors are requested to send in their names and entrance money, as per Circular issued by Lieut. Woolley under date the 30th ulto, to Mr. F. G. Collins, Hongkong Club, without delay. The programme has been got up by the Recreation Committee as a finish to the Drill Season, which has been fairly successful.

In a week or so the chief summer resort of the masculine portion of the European community—the Victoria Recreation Club bath-house—will be extensively patronized. It is worthy the consideration of the Government, therefore, whether a serious and long-continued nuisance there could not be removed by the construction of a bath-house near the military sewage-pipe, just where the swirl of the tide keeps it stirred up and circulating round the bath-house. It gets worse yearly, as the banks around it silt up, and is really injurious to health. A thousand dollars would remedy it.

THUS the Singapore *Free Press*—the new photographic department in the Col. Engineer's Office—is now able to turn out good work in reproducing plans and maps, and the expense of furnishing duplicates will now be a trifling matter. Through this means the public will be provided with copies of maps and other similar work of general interest. The first map so reproduced is a chart of the anchorage at the new port of Arang Arang, which will be of great use to those who may desire to purchase lots of land at this place, whose future importance may be considered as assured.

INFORMATION reaches our Foochow contemporary from the various tea districts that the tea men are acting with the greatest caution in buying the new leaf, and that they seem to be bent more on enjoyment than business. The only district in which business has already commenced is the Peeling, where the picking of the new leaf began on the 20th April. Prices in the country for New Season's Amoy Oolong have been much higher than those of last year. London deliveries from 1st January to 31st December were—

	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
China	118,730,000	110,200,000	123,450,000	143,200,000
Other	10,450,000	9,800,000	78,400,000	77,100,000

The probable import from 1st June 1889 to 1st May 1890 of Tea other than China is estimated at—Indian 100,000,000, Ceylon 40,000,000, Java 4,000,000, Japan &c. small.

We are informed that the Peak Hotel and Trading Company opened their establishment at "Craigieburn" yesterday, the ceremony of inauguration being performed by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. Gilroy, Waddell, and Osborne, (the manager). After a sumptuous tiffin, the toast for the success of the new undertaking was proposed and drunk with great enthusiasm. The internal arrangements of the new Hotel are now completed, and we understand all the rooms have already been engaged for the summer months. Pending the construction of the family residences and private dwelling houses in connection with the Austin Arms Company, we think "Craigieburn" will be a comparatively high charges for board and lodging, will satisfy all present requirements. We hail with delight all signs of life and improvement at the Peak, as we are fully convinced the town of Victoria is getting too cramped to be healthy. What with the Praya Reclamation and the extensive buildings "topside," we think the day is not far distant when the extortionist landlordism which reigns supreme in the Colony will take a lesson in moderation, to the immense relief of a much abused tenantry.

SAYS the *Japan Mail*—An earthquake of a most unusual character was recorded at 2h. 07m. 41sec. p.m. on Thursday the 18th ulto, in the Seismological Observatory of the Imperial University, Hongkong, Tokyo. The peculiarity lies not in its violence, but in the extreme slowness of the oscillations. The beginning of the shock had all the characteristics of the ordinary earthquake, but gradually the motion augmented until at a certain stage of the quake it reached 17 mm., but the ground stayed so gently that the house did not vibrate visibly nor were our senses alive to it. It took from a seconds to 7 seconds to complete one forth-and-back motion—a most unusual phenomenon, and one certainly never before noted in the Observatory. The motion was almost entirely confined to the horizontal plane and mostly S.-N., but there were a few vertical motions of equally slow periods. This state of things lasted for 10 minutes 36 seconds. Professor C. D. West, of the Engineering College, observed the water in a small pond in the compound to oscillate gently from north to south. At one time the water level fell about 2 inches on one side of the pond and exposed the bank, while in another few seconds the water immersed it nearly to the same depth exposing the opposite bank, and this process continued for a quarter of an hour. Slow oscillations of this nature have been noticed in Japan, and these usually take place when there is a destructive earthquake or a submarine disturbance going on at a great distance. Earth pulsations are known to have caused slow oscillations of the water in lakes. From this fact it may not be unreasonable to conjecture that a terrestrial or submarine agitation of unusual magnitude has taken place somewhere. The authorities of the Science College have sent to the Hydrographical Bureau of the Naval Department asking for information as to the state of the tide and sea. It may be as well to remark that it is not certain whether the earthquake was of volcanic origin, as the Seismograph is perfectly accurate, as it is very difficult to measure a slow oscillation like this with absolute certainty.

A RATHER destructive fire, says the Foochow Echo, is reported to have happened at Peeling on the 18th ulto, in which besides many other houses, three tea manufactories were destroyed. Fortunately the picking of the new leaf had not yet commenced.

THE four people who were concerned in the buying and selling of a girl for immoral purposes recently were before Mr. Woodhouse again to-day, and as it transpired in cross-examination that the girl was not exactly "a heeled, spotless rose," but had previously run away to a house of ill-fame, the prisoner was discharged.

A LONDON paper says:—The young Duke of Newcastle and his bride are sojourning in Paris, and do not intend coming to London just yet. If the Duchess's trousseau was really as marvellous as has been said, no Royal bride was ever more sumptuously equipped. It is said that from childhood the bride has never changed the fashion of her *fingering*, which was all of Indian design, and that, while the Duchess's dresses are of Paris, they cover garments such as are worn by the girls of Hindostan, woven of the softest wool—linens, ordres, and feathers of exquisite softness, made up into a sort of robe reaching from the neck to the knee, clasped at the shoulders and the waist with ivory and wrought gold, and transformed below the waist into a kind of Turkish trousers, clasped in same manner at the knee. While many of these robes are of pure white, some are dyed with soft Eastern tints. Her Grace's corsets are said to be made from the skin of a certain wild Indian goat, soft as velvet, flexible as a glove, yet never stretching with wear. The eyelid holes are of gold, the laces of the finest silk, and the colours match the various robes.

SAYS the *Japan Mail*—Mention was made some months ago of an unusual incident said to have occurred at Nagasaki in Niigata Prefecture. A missionary was about to preach before an audience when the police authorities interfered on the ground that the delivery of public lectures by foreigners outside treaty limits is contrary to law. Rarely indeed do we hear of Christian missionaries in Japan coming into collision of any sort with the powers that be. They manage to work quietly and unostentatiously, and so excellent is the character borne by them and their converts that the term "Christian" has come to be synonymous with law-abiding, duty-filling subject. The Niigata incident therefore caused us no little surprise, for nothing seemed less likely than any official interference with Christian propaganda. On the other hand, it is certainly within the competence of the authorities to interdict the delivery of lectures or addresses by foreigners beyond treaty limits, though no such step had ever been taken, so far as we knew, before the Niigata incident. What had actually happened at Nagasaki we were unable at the time to find out, and since no intelligence seemed to have reached Tokyo officially, we regarded the matter as a *canard*. The *Mainichi*, however, has now caused some umbrage to the missionary body at the time, and led to the presentation of a memorial to the local authorities. The Prefect accordingly referred the matter to Tokyo, saying that, although he understood it to be contrary to law that foreigners should assemble Japanese audiences outside treaty limits and deliver addresses to them, he was somewhat puzzled how to deal with cases where the prime movers in the affair were Japanese, the foreigners only coming by invitation. The reply said to have been given from head-quarters was that foreigners might be permitted to deliver subjects outside treaty limits, on religious subjects, provided they were in support of the opinion I have formed, and which I am sure all the hon. members will thoroughly agree—that they deserve the sincere and hearty thanks of the Government and the community.

Fortunately this disbandment takes place at a time when the number of fires has become less. Whatever the cause of that may be it is not necessary to now inquire—it may have been due to the Ordinance recently passed, and on the other hand it may be accidental. We hope, however, that this state of things will continue, but we cannot by any means depend on it—we must be prepared for emergencies. For the reasons the loss we have sustained by the disbandment of the Volunteer Brigade must be made up as far as we are able by increased provision for the Government Brigade. Now as to this Brigade, though I have heard it criticised somewhat severely at times, I confess that the feeling I entertain towards it is that it must be efficient, in that the men are able to put an end to fires so quickly in streets so narrow and crowded as those of Hongkong. I cannot keep feeling that, although, like most institutions, it has its defects, it has done well. I only hope the absence of that emulation with that body which has just been disbanded will not tend to lessen their zeal; I hope the officers—the chief of whom is now present—will remember that more falls on them by the absence of the emulation to which I have referred. I have no doubt that they will do their best, and I trust that much as we regret, and must regret, the loss of the services of the Volunteer Brigade, the additional energy on the part of the Government Brigade may not cause that loss to be severely felt. I shall be obliged to ask you shortly to vote for the increase to the force that is found necessary, and I have further in contemplation a measure by which that cost can be repaid.

THE FOREIGN MAIL-STEAMERS. His Excellency: With reference to another subject I wish to mention that the various dispatches which I have addressed to the Secretary of State with reference to the undue preference given to foreign mail packet ships in the Harbour have been referred to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and H. M. Government has the subject under consideration. A further communication, I sincerely trust, of a favorable nature may be shortly expected.

THE FAMINE FUND VOTE. His Excellency: I have also to mention that the Secretary of State has fully approved of the action of the Council with reference to the vote for the relief of the famine in North China. The regular business was then proceeded with. A short report of it is held over.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN PROBATE.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Clarke.)

THE CASE of Lai Lee Shee v. Lai Wong Shee, adjourned from yesterday, was resumed to-day—Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Woodhouse, appeared for the plaintiff, and no appearance was put in by the defendant.

The plaintiff, recalled, stated:—I knew that my husband owned a thousand-dollar share in an opium shop in Jersey Street, besides other property. He wanted to die in Hongkong, and only went to Canton, where he died, to see a doctor.

The plaintiff's mother described the circumstances under which the testator's marriage with her daughter took place in 1876. Presents had previously been exchanged, and the bride was established in Canton. On the 20th December 1876 a red chair, with music, paper dragons, &c., were sent to her house for the bride, as was usual at the marriages of first wives.

After some arguments had passed between his Lordship and Mr. Robinson.

His Lordship delivered judgment. In reviewing the case he said the defendant had applied for letters of administration, but abandoned the application on account of being the first and lawful wife. According to Chinese laws and customs, as Mr. Robinson had shown, that was not the case. The defendant had had notice to appear, and had not done so, and in her absence it had been shown that the plaintiff was really the first and lawful wife according to the native custom, and therefore the letters of administration previously granted were granted on an untrue basis. Therefore the plaintiff's case succeeded, and she was entitled to take out letters of administration. An order would therefore be made to that effect. As the estate was but small, however, he proposed to vest it in the hands of the Official Administrator, leaving the appointment of a receiver until afterwards.

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Des Vaux); the Colonial Secretary, (Dr. F. Stewart); Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. C. P. Chater, Wong Shing, J. J. Keswick, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE FIRE BRIGADES. His Excellency: I wish to make a few remarks as to a change which has taken place and which will be memorable as being regretted by the people of Hongkong. Though I should like to refer to the matter in a more formal manner, I think it better to do so thus informally, rather than let a day pass over in addressing the thanks of the Government of the Colony for services about to be lost. You are perhaps aware that the Volunteer Fire Brigade, which has so long done good service in Hongkong, has just come to an end. The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the China Fire Insurance Company for many years past maintained this Brigade, at a very heavy expense—I believe \$7,000 a year, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that when they not only got no assistance given to them by other Companies, who were equally interested in suppressing fires, but on the other hand met with such a severe competition over the part of these Companies, reducing them almost to a point of non-existence—I think it is not to be wondered at that they should come to the determination to no longer support the Brigade from their own funds.

—In fact I can only wonder that they should have done so long. That they have done so, and that they have so been the means of rendering good service to the Colony, is deserving of our sincere thanks. But, having thanked them, I need scarcely say, a much warmer word of praise is due to those members of the community who have taken part in the work of the Brigade. They have, I am informed, for many years formed, speaking generally, the flower of the youth of Hongkong; they have given up their time largely to this duty—often too weary, which they might have passed in recreation. They have made themselves remarkable by their alacrity and activity with which they have always obeyed the call of duty, the efficiency they have shown in action, and the exceedingly good results obtained from their work—not only directly, but by the spirit of emulation roused in the Government Brigade. When it is remembered that the performance of their duty involved very serious risk to life and limb, as was strikingly exemplified in the recent accidents to Mr. Ross and Mr. Dipple, and when we consider, moreover, that their services were not only voluntary but gratuitous, I need say no more in support of the opinion I have formed, and which I am sure all the hon. members will thoroughly agree—that they deserve the sincere and hearty thanks of the Government and the community.

Fortunately this disbandment takes place at a time when the number of fires has become less. Whatever the cause of that may be it is not necessary to now inquire—it may have been due to the Ordinance recently passed, and on the other hand it may be accidental. We hope, however, that this state of things will continue, but we cannot by any means depend on it—we must be prepared for emergencies. For the reasons the loss we have sustained by the disbandment of the Volunteer Brigade must be made up as far as we are able by increased provision for the Government Brigade. Now as to this Brigade, though I have heard it criticised somewhat severely at times, I confess that the feeling I entertain towards it is that it must be efficient, in that the men are able to put an end to fires so quickly in streets so narrow and crowded as those of Hongkong. I cannot keep feeling that, although, like most institutions, it has its defects, it has done well. I only hope the absence of that emulation with that body which has just been disbanded will not tend to lessen their zeal; I hope the officers—the chief of whom is now present—will remember that more falls on them by the absence of the emulation to which I have referred. I have no doubt that they will do their best, and I trust that much as we regret, and must regret, the loss of the services of the Volunteer Brigade, the additional energy on the part of the Government Brigade may not cause that loss to be severely felt. I shall be obliged to ask you shortly to vote for the increase to the force that is found necessary, and I have further in contemplation a measure by which that cost can be repaid.

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## CANTON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 2nd May, 1889. On the arrival of the *Honam* yesterday we were sorry to learn that Mr. J. Leslie, second Engineer, had, after his watch last night, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had just heard of the death of his mother. The deceased was a strictly sober man and had the confidence of his superiors; he has been in the *Honam* about four years.

Mr. Jas Mackey, who was appointed to relieve Mr. F. W. Spencey at this port, has, it is said, resigned sooner than spend a summer in Canton.

It is reported that as there is to be a big loss to the Government if they work the new Mint they have decided to make a cotton mill of it. The I.M. Customs are again thinking of building examination sheds on each side of the Steamboat Co's wharf.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

We extract the following items of news from our Indian exchanges received by the *Tatung*:

CALCUTTA, April 31st.

Travellers who have arrived at Constantinople from Bokhara state that Russian military movements on a large scale have been lately taking place on the Afghan frontier. The Russian troops in the Kikil District are estimated at 60,000. It is also stated that the roads from Herat to Khorassan are already open to Russia.

FORT LANGLEY, THRO' DEMAGIRI, April 5th.

To-day all the Howling Chiefs came into a durbar to meet Colonel Treagar, Mr. Lyall, and the officers remaining up at the fort. One of the barracks recently erected in the stockade was utilised for the ceremony. All the Chiefs representing the Southern Howlongs and Vandula's clans were present. Their names were Saipuya and his two brothers, Lalunga and Luitabunga, his nephew, Sangiana, a son of Vandula, and Laluma. Mr. Lyall addressed the Chiefs, describing the events of the expedition and the causes which had led to it. He dwelt upon the punishment which had been meted out to Howata. Mr. Murray then translated Mr. Lyall's speech to the Chiefs in the Lushai language, after which those who had helped were suitably rewarded. Saipuya interrupted Mr. Murray several times, protesting his devotion to the British Government, and submitting altogether to our authority. The Chiefs and their followers were then regaled with rum, as is usual on these occasions, and the Durbar ended.

RANGOON, April 5th.

One hundred men of 42nd Gurkhas, with General Sir John, left Mandalay to-day for Bhamo to join the Expedition to punish Poutka Kachin for burning Manti, which will be occupied, while Kan, the capital of the Poutka Sawbwa, will be taken. Captain McDonald, of the Hampshire, will be Staff Officer, and Major Kelly, the Commissariat Officer. The force consists of two Mountain Guns, 50 Sappers, 250 British, and 250 Native Infantry. Bhamo will be strengthened meanwhile by 100 men of the Hampshire from Shwebo, 150 of the Rifle Brigade from Meiktila, 100 of the 42nd Gurkhas from Mandalay, 100 of the 32nd Madras Infantry from Sagging, and 50 Burma Sappers from Mandalay.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6th.

A telegram from Chardjui states that General Komaroff has started to inspect Saraks and Penjdeh.

RANGOON, April 6th.

It is officially reported regarding the disturbance in the Ruby Mines District, that on the 30th of March Major Garfield captured Binlong after capturing four stockades under a heavy fire. After the occupation shots were fired at our troops from a hill, but the rebels were soon silenced. Their casualties amounted to fifteen; there were no casualties on our side.

It is reported from the Tounghou frontier that Sawlapaw has returned to Sawlon, the capital of Eastern Karenni, and killed several leading men who had shown themselves prominently our supporters at the time of our occupation. Sawlee, his nephew, appointed chief by us, is said to be still at Sawlon; his position is that of a mere puppet. Eastern Karenni and the surrounding country are also reported to be disturbed.

April 8th.

The Chief Commissioner has determined to proceed against the Pukan Sawbwa, a Kachin Chief, living in the hills about 30 miles east of Bhamo. An expedition, it may be remembered, was sent against this Chief in 1885, but nothing was done, and the force returned. His people have again become troublesome, and have been coming down to Manti on our borders, and aiding the Shan dacoits who lately disturbed the Upper Sittoung borders of the district.

As it has been decided to deal promptly with these Kachins, the troops are returning from Mogoke and there is time before the rains break, but if left alone they would become more troublesome. Mr. Shaw, the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, will probably accompany the force as Civil Officer, and Mr. Warry, of the Chinese Consular Service, may be deputed also as it is rumored that adventurers from the Chinese territory are at Pukan aiding the Kachins. The expedition will be under the command of a Senior Military Officer.

News from other parts of Burma continues on the whole to show satisfactory improvement. The Karenni Chief Sawlapaw has paid in 300 muskets, and it is believed that the first link of the fine imposed on him will be paid soon.

COLOMBO, April 9th.

Cholera, which first broke out in rather a severe form at Dutch Bay and put an end to the pearl fishery, has now appeared at Panamugama, and some cases are reported in Colombo. Captain Robson, of the *Sirrah*, and four policemen, died on board from cholera while returning here from Dutch Bay. It is calculated that by the cessation of operations at Dutch Bay, the Government will fail to realize about four lakhs of rupees.

## TOWN DRAINAGE.

Essential as good drainage works are to the comfort and health of a community, they are seldom undertaken until the necessity is forced very strongly upon those concerned. Even in Great Britain, where civilization might be thought sufficiently advanced to ensure a proper appreciation of such advantages, municipal authorities have always been backward in adopting improved methods of drainage; and this mainly because the expenses of new schemes are more apparent than the promised benefits. Old systems of drainage, or rude methods of removing sewage, are considered sufficient by those who are accustomed to them, and even persons of education cannot, or will not, in many cases, be brought to see how much the health of a town may be improved and its mortality diminished by proper drainage works. Although the scientific evidence of such matters



cleansing and similar sanitary works, is generally raised by local taxation, and only occasionally—sometimes in the case of capital cities—national funds contribute.

In Great Britain, the Urban Sanitary authorities of each town (generally the Corporation, or, in unincorporated towns, the Local Boards of Health established for the purpose), are empowered by law to borrow money on the credit of the rates for capital expenditure on new works; and loans on the security thus afforded are sometimes granted from the public funds; it being a condition of such borrowings, so that annually not only the interest, but also a part, repayment of the capital shall be borne by the revenue of the current year. Money is also advanced by Life Assurance Societies, who have to find employment for their large reserve funds, and who—unlike bankers—do not require a speedy return of the money lent, although they generally stipulate that the loan shall be repaid by annual instalments in a prescribed number of years. Although in the majority of cases such financial arrangements have proved successful, the question has been raised, and will probably receive considerable attention, whether the system in English towns is equitable. As the taxation falls exclusively on householders, and as many of the houses in English towns are held on short leases, the freholder, on the expiration of the period of the loan, reaps all the advantage of the improvements to which he may not have contributed anything. The drainage works of London are for purposes of construction and management divided into two distinct classes, the main drainage and the local sewers. The main drainage has been undertaken by the Metropolitan Board of Works, a constituent body formed for the purpose, although it performs many other functions. Most of the money for the large arterial sewers, reservoirs, and pumping stations, which compose the main drainage system, has been raised by loan as just described, and the security is considered so good that much money has been raised easily obtained at a rate of interest of 3 per cent. per annum. The taxation for paying the interest and repaying the principal of the loans (except those raised on the special security of the coal dues) is levied as a rental rate over the whole metropolitan area which is benefited; but the duty of collection is entrusted to the authorities of each separate parish or district, who are called upon twice a year to contribute the quota which is due from them. It is endeavored by periodical assessments of value to make the burden lie equally, so that a similar rental rate on all districts may represent a real similarity in taxation. The local sewers of the metropolis are constructed by the authorities of each parish, or group of parishes (called districts), from funds raised in a similar way; the duty of the local authority ending when the sewage reaches one of the main arterial sewers. The street-cleaning and general sanitary works are also managed and paid for, by each district separately. The plurality of authorities who thus direct the municipal affairs of London is often a cause of great inconvenience; there is a want of uniformity in the management; the expenditure is unduly great; and reforms or improvements much needed are rendered almost impossible.

Most provincial towns in England are able to borrow money at rates varying from 3½ to 5 per cent. per annum, there being various secondary reasons which in the minds of investors render such loans worth a slightly higher rate of interest than the metropolitan loans; the latter, being of larger amount, are more widely distributed and are better known; the growing value of the security is more apparent; trust funds may be legally invested in the stock; the interest is paid quarterly; and transfers can be effected in the metropolis. For these reasons the stock can at any time be easily disposed of—a point always regarded by investors as important, apart altogether from questions of security. The English system of providing funds is adopted in many of the colonies, but as local capital is not so easily obtainable at moderate rates of interest as in England, outside aid has often to be invited; and in the case of large towns, municipal loans are issued by the permission of the Colonial Parliaments, and are generally well regarded by English investors.

In deciding upon the methods of drainage which are best suited to any particular locality considerations of economy affect the question in various ways. The truth of the proposition that sewage should be given to the land is universally acknowledged; sanitary engineers in all countries would willingly conform to such a law of nature, and not only this find a means by which they can be rid of the sewage, but at the same time make its disposal a profit instead of an expense. Differences of opinion amongst engineers on this point have been magnified because of the very different sides from which they approach the question and from the want of experience or trustworthy data. Some in their earnest desire to utilise the sewage, and in the very sanguine hopes they entertain of success, are apt to risk failure in the primary and more important sanitary work. The removal of large cities, the crowded population, the manner of conveying the sewage, the absence of a regular water supply, the method of purification, the want of suitable land, the difficulties of applying the sewage, and the very low value it possesses (especially when diluted by street drainage) in proportion to its bulk are obstacles which, singly or together, have up to the present time, in the majority of cases baffled the ingenuity of those engineers who have sought to make sewage irrigation profitable.

The climate and the local circumstances in most foreign towns differ widely from those in England, the methods of drainage and the methods of procedure usual in English towns cannot be applied. In countries subject to alternate dry and rainy seasons the arrangements for street cleansing must necessarily be different from those in England, where periods of more than a few days without rain are rare. An insufficient or irregular water-supply is also a great cause of difficulty, and where no regular waterworks exist, their construction either in conjunction with or as preliminary to the drainage works is an essential part of any complete sanitary scheme. The house-fitting appliances and sanitary appliances in most towns not of English origin are of an insufficient and backward kind, and the inhabitants have generally standards of comfort and decency which would be unendurable amongst an English speaking people. Modern travel, and the comparisons—so disadvantageous to themselves—which such intercourse forces upon foreigners, are leading to the introduction of English systems abroad; but the expense, which such systems involve, generally forbids their adoption when only increased comfort or decency is the anticipated benefit; and it is the occurrence of epidemics, or of permanently high death-rates, which finally induces the adoption of improved methods.

The liquid sewage of a town consists of the surface and subsoil water resulting from the rainfall, which brings with it the street sweepings and other surface impurities; and the sewage from houses, stables and factories. Where no proper system prevails, the street drainage is generally allowed to flow along open gutters (into which often the house slops are emptied), and thence by ditches outside the town into the sea or the nearest river. These open conduits are not only offensive to the sight and smell, but also

often also spoil the wells of the locality. The evils of such a system are reduced to a minimum when the gutters are well flushed; and in towns possessing an abundant supply of water, a copious and continuous flow along the street gutters tends to render them innocuous. In the case of towns situated on low-lying or marshy grounds, surface and subsoil drainage is a matter of great importance, quite apart from the more difficult question of house sewage. Although in the great majority of cases where improved systems of drainage are established, the two kinds of sewage are treated together—the rainwater and street gutters helping to flush the drains which convey the house sewage—it is the opinion of some engineers that the two should be kept distinct, so that the house sewage, no longer diluted, shall retain its full value as manure; and in countries subject to heavy rains it is impossible to provide for rainwater in the sewers. The separate system finds its chief justification in those cases where the sewage has to be lifted by pumping (and there, therefore, it is desirable to reduce the bulk and weight), and where also sewage is allowed to flow on to land in a crude condition.

At present, house-sewage is disposed of in various ways. The old-fashioned middens and cesspools are still used in a vast number of towns, and cannot be too strongly condemned. In some cases the cesspools are periodically or occasionally emptied, and their contents buried in waste lands, or taken to agricultural land for manure, or thrown into the sea; in others they are never emptied, and when full others are used in their stead. In towns where the means or dispositions to construct sewers are wanting, or where the absence of a regular water-supply would render removal in liquid form difficult, or where the inhabitants, from their ignorance or prejudices, would be likely to neglect or misuse the arrangements necessary to water-carried sewage, then these rudimentary systems must be the best. In most towns a regular organisation exists for the removal of ashes and other house refuse, and by an extension of the same organisation to the "dry-earth" and "pail" systems it is attempted to remove sewage matters from houses in a solid or semi-solid form; but, to render such methods successful and inoffensive, every part of the apparatus must be properly designed, each detail of the operation suitably arranged, elaborate precautions taken for cleansing and deodorising, and the supervision must be constant and vigilant.

The difficulties which generally hinder the adoption of these systems are none the less because they are made up of details, for the minor inconvenience of periodically entering private premises, of carrying and carting offensive matters through the streets, and of disposing of them promptly are—if the English standard of decency and comfort be considered—very great; yet in towns without water supply and closets after the English fashion, such a carefully-organised system of periodical removal may be the best. Such systems, however, find their easiest application in villages or small towns. So much depends on the local circumstances of each case, the size of the place, the situations of the houses and offices, the supply of suitable earth or other deodorants, facilities for removal, contiguity of agricultural or waste land, and other essential conditions, that the plan cannot be recommended for general adoption in large towns. Those who defend the pail and cart method not merely as a substitute under certain circumstances for the water-carried system, but as superior even where there are available sewers and abundant water, are apt to overstate the disadvantages of the latter; but the anticipated evils need not arise if proper attention is paid to ventilation, and if there are the same care and supervision as have been bestowed in those towns where the pail system is cited as successful. It is the misuse of the water-systems which alone renders them open to condemnation. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that all other methods of dealing separately with house sewage can only be adopted as supplementary, and not as a substitute for the water-carrying of sewage, the liquid sewage of a town almost always containing the largest share of impurities.

The facilities which a regular water-supply affords for the removal in sewers has caused such methods to be adopted with little regard to the ultimate disposal of the sewage, and where in countries like England, with an increasing population, it is allowed to flow in a crude state into neighbouring streams or rivers, the pollution of the rivers (especially those of small volume) has become intolerable. Even where the discharge is so arranged as not to inconvenience the inhabitants of the town, the nuisance is only removed to those who live further down the river, who in many cases not only suffer discomfort, but find their supply of drinking water fouled beyond endurance. So glaring has the evil become in England, that the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act (1875) passed to forbid the discharging of house sewage into rivers; and the same cases where the sewage is a nuisance, is included in the prohibition. Although in England consideration for the vested interests of manufacturers has prevented the same interference with the fouling caused by trade refuse, legislation has been directed towards a reduction of this evil also, and if, to avoid infringement of the law, manufacturers discharge their trade refuse into the public sewers (thus casting upon the community the burden of disposing of it), the same Act of Parliament provides for their contributing to the expense. As such a legislation has occurred at a time when the drainage of towns has been enforced by other sanitary enactments, urban authorities have found themselves in peculiar difficulties. And as the drainage of a district must eventually reach the rivers, purification through the natural filter of land, or by artificial means, becomes necessary.

The arrangement of houses and streets in the European manner, with an established water-supply, being accepted, it may be assumed that removal in a liquid state is in the majority of cases the most preferable method available, and the following are briefly the means necessary to the proper managing and drainage of a town:—The streets must be properly sloped, and channels provided for conveying the rain-water through gratings into underground drains, the openings being properly provided with slenetraps or deodorisers. Proper regulations must be made for the periodical removal of ashes and other house refuse; and for the removal from streets, markets, and slaughter houses, of filth, garbage, and rubbish. Every house must be provided with suitable domestic fittings, and means for the conveyance of sewage into proper drains. Sewers must be of the size to which the drainage must be communicated, must be constructed in every street; conveying into larger arterial sewers, and there must be a sufficient water supply to ensure a proper flow and periodical flushing.

The liquid sewage must be conducted either—(a.)—Into the sea beyond low water mark, (b.)—Into tidal or other rivers of sufficient volume to carry away the sewage without excessive pollution, (c.)—Directly on to land and disposed of by irrigation, (d.)—Or into precipitating tanks for treatment by chemical means, the effluent more or less purified, being either directly or after filtration through land, into a river, or the sea; and the residuum more or less effective as manure—on to land.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE SUNDAY LABOUR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," Sir:—I had the honour to present to His Excellency the Governor, petitions from the Merchant Shipping Community and from certain residents ashore connected with the shipping, requesting that the Government would take into consideration the question whether restrictions could not be placed upon the excessive Sunday labour on board ship in this harbour. Another petition was also presented with the same object, and signed by other residents of the Colony.

The reply of His Excellency has been published. He states in conclusion that it is quite possible that his "arguments may be open to reply," and he says "I will not therefore keep my mind closed and am still willing to hear the views of those who have opinions to the contrary."

It therefore now rests with those who desire the abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour to state their answers to the objections raised. The advocates of the movement propose a Harbour Regulation to deal with Sunday labour in a similar manner as the Customs House deals with it, e.g. in Bombay, by inflicting a penalty equivalent to a day's demurrage.

The greatest objection to this appears to be that it would seem a drastic measure to impose upon vessels under the Chinese flag. And such vessels might refuse to pay the penalty, and would work, and the captain consequently would have to be severely dealt with. This objection I have noticed because it is advanced as a very serious one. I leave others more capable of doing so than I am to answer it. I merely call attention to the fact that, as I have stated, the captain alone will be the responsible party, not the coolie! It is not advocated that coolies should be punished for Sunday work; but that the discharging and loading of cargo on board steamers and sailing vessels should be brought under the same conditions as it is in other British ports. If any opposition is expected from steamers under the Chinese flag it may be remarked that the captains and officers of these same vessels will be found (naturally) promoters of no-Sunday-labour, and it has not been shown yet that the Chinese merchants would not willingly fall in with a rule which would benefit their officers and which prevailed universally in a British port.

The real "crux" of the whole matter is the fact that Legislation in favour of those who are deprived of their Sunday is at present practically unprecedented, except where those who are deprived of their seventh-day rest can take the law into their own hands. And whereas many shipowners and agents feel and admit the burden that is imposed upon those on whom they depend for the navigation of their ships, any good and sensible measure that they might be willing to make are nipped in the bud by the "keenness of competition."

Now that this subject has been so well ventilated and discussed, and all are agreed that the cessation of Sunday labour is an inestimable boon and that unnecessary work should not be forced upon those who are unable to resist it, it is hoped that the matter will not be permitted to slip into oblivion, but that sufficient reasons will be continually advanced in its favour and all objections be successfully met.

Apologizing for trespassing at such length upon your space, and thanking you for inserting this letter,

I remain, Yours faithfully,  
A. G. GOLDSMITH.  
Hongkong, May 2nd, 1889.

## WHY HE DID NOT GO TO THE HOSPITAL.

HIS COULD LEAP THROUGH THE AIR.

My object in writing is two-fold: to express my gratitude for a great benefit, and to tell a short story which cannot fail to interest the feelings of many others. It is all about myself, but I have remarked that when a man tells the honest truth about himself he is all the more likely to be of use to his fellow-creatures. To begin, then, you must know I had long been more or less subject to attacks of bronchitis, a complaint that you are aware is very common and troublesome in Great Britain in certain seasons of the year. Some months ago I had a very severe turn of it, worse, I think, than I ever had before. It was probably brought on by my catching cold, as we are all apt to do when we least expect it. Weeks passed by, and my trouble proved to be very obstinate. It would not yield to medicine, and I also began to have violent racking pains in my chest and back, and I became greatly alarmed. I could neither eat nor sleep. If I had been a feeble, sickly man, I should have thought less strangely of it; but as, on the contrary, I was hearty and robust, I feared some new and terrible thing had got hold of me, which might make my strength of no avail against it. I say, that was the way I thought.

Presently I could not even lie down for the pain all over my body. I asked my doctor what he thought of my condition, and he frankly said, "I am sorry to have to tell you that you are getting worse!" This so frightened my friends, as well as myself, that they said "Thomas, you must go to the Hospital; it may be your only chance for life!"

But I didn't want to go to the hospital. Who does, when he thinks he can possibly get along without doing it? I am a labouring man, with a large family dependent on me for support, and I might almost as well be in my grave as be laid on my back in a hospital, unable to lift a hand for months, or God only knows how long. Right at this point I had a thought flash across my mind like a streak of sunshine in a cloudy day. I had heard and read a good deal about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I resolved before consenting to be taken to the hospital, I would try that well-known remedy. On this I gave up the doctor's medicine and began taking the Syrup. Mark the wonderful result! I had taken but three doses, within twenty-four hours, when I was seized with a fit of coughing, and threw up the phlegm and mucus of my chest by the mouthful. The Syrup had loosened and broken it up. Continuing with the Syrup, the racking pain, which I believe came from the bitter and poison humours in my blood and joints, soon left me entirely, and I felt going to sleep, and I did sleep sound and quiet. Then I felt hungry, with a natural appetite, and as I ate I soon got strong and well. I felt I could leap through the air with delight!

In a week I was able to go to my work again. It doesn't seem possible, yet it is true, and the neighbours know it. There are plenty of witnesses to prove it. And, therefore, when I say I preach the good news of the great power of Seigel's Syrup to cure pain and disease far and wide, nobody will wonder at me.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.  
75, Military-road, Canterbury, Kent.  
Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors; and by the Proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon-road, London, E.C., England.

## Today's Advertisements.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lyemun Redoubt, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.

The fire will be in a direction lying half way between Cape Collinson and Slope Island. All Ships, Junks, and other vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,  
FREDERICK STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [529]

FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship  
"PEKING,"  
Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
H. G. ROSS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [530]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship  
"ZAFIRO,"  
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [523]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.  
DURING the temporary absence of the Undersigned Mr. W. J. SAUNDERS will act as SECRETARY of the Society.

By Order of the Board,  
N. J. EDE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [524]

HONGKONG CLUB.  
AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB will be held in the CLUB LIBRARY, on MONDAY, 13th May, 1889, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 25th April, 1889.

By Order,  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [525]

ST. JOHN LODGE  
OF HONGKONG,  
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 4th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting-Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [526]

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of \$5 per Share in the above Company, on the NEW SHARES to which they are entitled in respect of the Shares of which they were the registered holders on the date of the confirmation and in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 4th April, 1889, and confirmed on the 20th April, 1889, must be accepted the same and pay the sum of \$10 for each New Share so accepted to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on or before the 20th day of May instant, after which date the New Shares which shall not then have been accepted will be deemed to be declined.

Forms of acceptance and Bankers' Receipt may be obtained on application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank or at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road.

Dated 2nd day of May, 1889.  
By Order,  
A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary. [528]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE, DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shareholders who are desirous of taking up the NEW SHARES to which they are entitled in respect of the Shares of which they were the registered holders on the date of the confirmation and in pursuance of the Special Resolution passed on the 4th April, 1889, and confirmed on the 20th April, 1889, must accept the same and pay the sum of \$10 for each New Share so accepted to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on or before the 20th day of May instant, after which date the New Shares which shall not then have been accepted will be deemed to be declined.

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Secretary. [528]

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By Order,  
A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary. [528]

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Intimations.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, will be held at the Company's Office, Hongkong (Tonquin) on FRIDAY, the 30th day of May, at Noon.

—BUSINESS—  
To receive the Report on the state of the Mines, and to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors.

The owners of at least Twenty Shares to bearer, in order to have the right of attending the above Meeting, shall deposit their Shares either with the Undersigned, or with the Chief Manager of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than Fifteen Days before the Meeting, and there shall be delivered to them a card of admission to the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ALEXANDER LEVY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1889. [488]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF \$1,250,000 NEW CAPITAL IN 12,500 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for \$1,250,000 New Capital in 12,500 Shares of \$100 each, which is being raised for the objects and business of the Company, as defined in the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association, and in pursuance of the Special Resolutions to that effect duly passed on the 6th April instant, and confirmed on the 23rd April last.

These Shares will be issued at a premium of \$50 per Share.

A First Call of \$50 per Share will be payable on Application, and the Balance of \$50 per Share will be payable in such amounts, at such times, and on such conditions as the Board may determine. The premium will be payable on Allotment.

Where no Allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of Shares is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be credited in reduction of the amount payable for premium. Failure to pay any premium when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the payment made on application, to forfeiture.

Applications for shares should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, together with the amount payable on application on or before the 3rd May next. Forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, where a print of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 9th May next, inclusive.

ALEXANDER LEVY,  
Secretary (pro tem.)  
Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [502]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.  
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.  
Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.  
Mr. J. S. MOSES.  
Mr. S. C. MICHAELSEN.  
Mr. G. E. NOBLE.  
Mr. LEE SING.  
Mr. POON FONG.

BANKERS.  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE objects for which this Company is formed are to transact in the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies the purchases and sales of Property, to advance monies on Mortgage, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Property.

The fullest information can be had on application at the Company's Office, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY,  
Secretary (pro tem.)  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1889. [568]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.  
PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6th DIVIDEND of 6½% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 18th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS this Dividend of 6½% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Undersigned BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Agent for the Official Liquidator,  
Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq.  
2, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [576]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPONSORSHIP FEE payable on ground—10 Cents. Will take place next SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1889, at 4 P.M. (weather permitting). Carriages allowed three shots extra. All Members allowed one sighting shot.

A. SHELTON-HOOVER,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1889. [58]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [514]

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality.



## Commercial.

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—163 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 310 per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.  
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$371 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—73 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$248 per share, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six Per-cent. Debentures—\$50.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$199 per share, buyers.  
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$106 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$113 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—120 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$120 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.  
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$371 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$195 per share, buyers.  
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$57 per share, buyers.  
 The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.  
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—400 per cent. premium, nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$55 per share, buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—new shares, \$125 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$32 per share, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$27 per share, buyers.  
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Jebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 2/11  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/11  
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/01  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/05  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/08  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/08  
 ON PARIS.—  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/78  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/86  
 ON INDIA, T. T. .... 221 1/2  
 ON DEMAND ..... 222 1/2  
 ON SHANGHAI.—  
 Bank, T. T. .... 2/24  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 2/13

## OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. .... \$530  
 (Allowance, Tals 68).  
 OLD MALWA, per picul. .... \$550 to \$580  
 (Allowance, Tals 68).  
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$531  
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest ..... \$543  
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$543  
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest ..... \$530  
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest ..... \$530  
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest ..... \$550  
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. .... \$550  
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. .... \$475  
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. .... \$450

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)  
 To-day.  
 Barometer—5 a.m. .... 29.95  
 Barometer—4 p.m. .... 29.95  
 Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb) ..... 75  
 Thermometer—5 p.m. (Wet bulb) ..... 75  
 Thermometer—5 p.m. (Dry bulb) ..... 75  
 Thermometer—5 p.m. (Wet bulb) ..... 75  
 Thermometer—5 p.m. (Dry bulb) ..... 75  
 Thermometer—Minimum over night ..... 74  
 Thermometer—Maximum over night ..... 74

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30th April, 1889.—At 4 p.m.  

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Remarks
Whampoa	29.95	75	75	W	1	0	Cloudy	
Tai	29.95	75	75	W	1	0	Cloudy	
Shanghai	29.95	75	75	W	1	0	Cloudy	
Amoy	29.95	75	75	W	1	0	Cloudy	
Hongkong	29.95	75	75	W	1	0	Cloudy	
Swatow	29.95	75	75	W	1	0	Cloudy	
Shanghai	29.95	75	75	W	1	0	Cloudy	

1st May, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

The barometer has risen in the north and fallen in the south. Gradients are moderate for east-south-east winds. Overcast, warm, and damp weather prevails.  
 —Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. —Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. —Humidity in percentage of saturation. —Direction of the wind in two points. —Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. —State of the weather. —Blue sky, detached clouds, a drizzling rain, fog, gloom, a hail, a lightning, a shower, a passing shower, a squall, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a low wind, a calm in inches, tenths and hundredths.  
 Hongkong Observatory, 1st May, 1889.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Taiyang*, with the next Indian mail, left Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and is expected here on the 2nd instant.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, left Vancouver for Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 16th ultimo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Opack*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Cassandra*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 1st instant, at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 7th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Khiva*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 1st instant, at 8 a.m., and is expected here on the 7th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Medea*, left Colombo on the morning of the 25th ultimo for this port.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

JOHANN, German steamer, 428, H. Binge, 1st May, Haiphong, 27th April, and Hallow 30th, General—Wieland & Co.  
 DORTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May, Hamburg 1st Dec, General—Siemssen & Co.  
 ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, N. Trenant, 2nd May, Nagasaki 27th April, Coals—Order.  
 ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 2nd May, Manila 29th April, General—Russell & Co.  
 NAMOA, British steamer, 763, F. D. Goddard, 2nd May, Foochow 28th April, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st May, General—D. Laprak & Co.  
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,388, W. D. Mudie, 2nd May, Yokohama 23rd April, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,530, Cowdon, 2nd May, Nagasaki 26th April, Coals—Mitsui Bishi Colliery Agency.  
 KOSTROMA, Russian steamer, 2,219, Ivanovsky, 2nd May, Singapore 26th April, General—Order.  
 GLENOGLE, British steamer, 2,000, W. E. Duke, 2nd May, London 23rd March, and Singapore 27th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
 Anchises, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
 Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 Wyvern, British steamer, for Saigon.  
 President Garfield, British steamer, for Saigon.  
 City of Peking, American steamer, for Yokohama, &c.  
 Kulung, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

## DEPARTURES.

May 1, *Lady Harwood*, British bark, for Honolulu.  
 May 1, *Canton*, British steamer, for Whampoa.  
 May 2, *Palamede*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 May 2, *Cheong Hye Teng*, British steamer, for Singapore.  
 May 2, *Moray*, British str., for Singapore, &c.  
 May 2, *City of Peking*, American str., for Yokohama, &c.  
 May 2, *Nansing*, British steamer, for Amoy.  
 May 2, *Anchises*, British str., for Amoy, &c.  
 May 2, *President Garfield*, British steamer, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Ancon*, str., from Yokohama for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Torrie, Messrs. H. Rawcliffe, La Rue, P. de Carriere, y Lembeys, 1 Chinese, and 2 Japanese. From Hioho.—Mrs. Hock Hing, Mr. A. W. Bawa, 1 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 2 distressed seamen. From Yokohama for Calcutta.—Mr. Rosenfeld's native servant. From Hioho.—Mr. Bernhard's servant. For London.—Mr. Roberts.  
 Per *Namoa*, str., from Foochow, &c.—100 Chinese.  
 Per *Zafiro*, str., from Manila—Capt. Morris, Messrs. Norman, Murray, Dampney, Mauclerc, and 10 Chinese.  
 Per *Tokann*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—25 Chinese.  
 Per *Glenogle*, str., from Singapore, &c.—237 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *City of Peking*, str., for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Hirt, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Vacher, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Rowell, Lieut. E. M. Blair, R.N., Messrs. R. de B. Layard and F. H. Arnold, 1 Indian, and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Mrs. Dall, Mrs. Fong Hoo, and 1 European. For Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, child and European servant. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott Boys.  
 Per *Anchises*, str., for Amoy, &c.—8 Europeans and 60 Chinese.  
 Per *Formosa*, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 200 Chinese.  
 Per *Wyvern*, str., for Saigon.—50 Chinese.  
 Per *Kulung*, str., for Swatow, &c.—12 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Zafiro* reports that she left Manila on the 27th ultimo. Had fine bright weather with smooth sea throughout.  
 The British steamship *Victoria* reports that she left Nagasaki on the 26th ultimo. Had light south winds and foggy weather throughout.  
 The German steamship *Tokann* reports that she left Haiphong on the 27th ultimo, and Hallow on the 30th. Had light easterly winds and moderate sea. Hazy and foggy weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Foochow on the 28th ultimo. Experienced light variable winds with thick foggy weather to Amoy; left Amoy on the 29th, and Swatow on the 1st instant. From Amoy to Swatow had light airs and thick hazy weather. From Swatow to port had variable winds and thunder with lightning and heavy showers of rain. In Foochow, the steamship *Haishin*. In Amoy, the steamships *Canton*, *Flintshire*, *Diamond*, and H.M.S. *Rattler*. In Swatow, the steamships *Haikow*, *Fookyang*, *Fushiki Maru*, and *Nam-kiang*.

The German bark *Dorothea* reports that she left Enghafen on the 1st Dec, 1888. The first day the wind veered to south-south-west with squalls and disagreeable weather. On the 8th the wind veered to north-east and had fine weather down the Channel; passed Lizard on the 12th. Having a fair east wind, she soon left the land, and had an excellent run down to five degrees north latitude; there the wind moderated; and finally failed altogether, so that for six days the vessel made barely 2 degrees per diem. On the 6th January she crossed the line in 28 west. The south-east trades proved very light, and were only picked up in 1 south. This continued to 26 degrees but so very light that the best day's run was 174 miles, but more frequently the figures dropped to between 45 and 88. On the 20th fresh winds and squally weather set in, long prior to rounding the Cape, but it was midnight on the 24th before a reef was taken in the topsails. From the 24th to 27th there was some heavy weather and gales from north to north-west with a terrific cross sea, but being in such splendid trim she took but little water on deck and behaved splendidly. On the 27th, she crossed the Meridian of Greenwich in 37, and sought a higher latitude until reaching 41, in which parallel the southern Ocean was crossed, but from 30 to 50 of east longitude there was such a continuation of calms and light-east wind, that very slow progress was made. On the 25th she had reached 42 south and 68 east, when a very violent gale blowing from the east set in attended by thunder and lightning with heavy rain. Such was the force of the wind that for 18 hours the vessel was scudded under bare poles, and immense volumes of water at times broke on board completely flooding the deck. Passed St. Paul's Island on the 1st March, then got light and stiff south-east trades until reaching 30 south and 104 east, when a succession of light airs and calms prevailed for fourteen days, alighted Java Head on the 26th, passed Sundra Straits and sent letters ashore at Anjer on the 2nd ultimo; came through Gaspar Straits on the 6th; passed Great Natuna on the 15th, then had nothing but light north-east wind and calms with fine weather until the 27th, in 15 north and 115 east, when a moderate south-east to south-west wind set in interrupted by very heavy thunder squalls and heavy lightning with very little rain until the morning of the 30th; then had fine weather to port.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
 For Straits and Bombay.—P. T. *Teheran*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Memuir*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Iloilo.—Per *Velox*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Haiphong.—Per *Clara*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Clyde*, on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancon*, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 11.10 A.M.  
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Tannadice*, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Singapore.—Per *Niobe*, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bormida*, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Bayern*, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 3.00 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Travada*, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STEWARDS.**  
 ACTIVA, German steamer, 389, H. Johannsen 29th April, Saigon 24th April, Rice—Order.  
 AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,439, T. Golding, 13th April, Nagasaki 7th April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 AMICO, German steamer, 771, H. Bruhn, 13th April, Iloilo 7th April, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
 AMOY, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 1st May, Whampoa 1st May, General—Siemssen & Co.  
 ARABIAN, British steamer, 4,368, W. M. Smith, 20th April, San Francisco 6th April, and Yokohama 23rd, Mails and General—O. & S. S. Co.  
 BORNIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, E. de Negri, 28th April, Bombay 8th April, and Singapore 22nd, General—Carlowitz & Co.  
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,093, P. Hays, 29th April, Saigon 25th April, Rice—Chinese.  
 CICKRO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 1st May, Saigon 27th April, Rice and Paddy—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 CHOWWA, British steamer, 1,054, F. W. Phillips, 1st May, Bangkok 23rd April, General—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 28th April, Bangkok 22nd April, General—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 EUPHRATES, British steamer, 2,025, Edwards, 1st May, New York 21st Feb, and Singapore 24th April, Oil and General—Russell & Co.  
 FANK, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 30th April, Tamsui 25th April, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 29th, General—D. Laprak & Co.  
 KUTRANG, British steamer, 1,495, Young, 1st May, Whampoa 1st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MENMUIR, British steamer, 1,268, P. T. Helms, 28th April, Sydney 16th March, Port Darwin 4th April, Batavia 17th, and Singapore 22nd, Sugar and General—Russell & Co.  
 NANSHAN, British steamer, 808, Young, 23rd April, Bangkok 14th April, Rice—Hop Hing Hong.  
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 TATCHEOW, British steamer, 862, J. A. Morris, 1st May, Saigon 26th April, Rice—General—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 TANNADICE, British steamer, 1,408, N. Shannon, 27th April, Sydney 7th April, Moreton Bay 9th, Townsville 12th, Cooktown 13th, Thursday Island 15th, General—Russell & Co.  
 TEHRAN, British steamer, 1,670, C. D. Sams, 29th April, Yokohama 18th April, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 VELOX, German steamer, 630, W. Wolff, 28th April, Saigon 23rd April, Rice and Paddy—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.  
 WYVERN, British steamer, 1,108, Brotherton, 27th April, Saigon 23rd April, Rice and General—Tung Kee.

## SAILING VESSELS.

AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jessen, 2nd April, April—Gorontalo, Celat 5th March, Wood—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
 ERLEKOVNIK, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April, San Francisco 1st March, Flour—Russell & Co.

HATTIE E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McConachy, 30th March, Sandakan 30th January, Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 JAMES G. BATH, British bark, 597, C. E. McNutt, 2nd April, Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th March, Coals—Order.

KALAKAUA, Hawaiian bark, 382, John Duncan, 14th April, Honolulu 28th February, Old Copper—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 29th April, Hamburg 12th Dec, General—Carlowitz & Co.

SOFLID, Spanish schooner, 526, C. Sobrido, 18th April, Atimono (Luzon) 9th April, Wood—Lane, Crawford & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 492, H. Kennett, 28th April, Sandakan 3rd April, Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TITAN, American ship, 1,282, Allyn, 13th April, New York 16th Nov., Oil—Russell & Co.

## Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent upon Contributions for the year 1888 has this day been declared.

Warrants may be had on application at the above office on and after the 1st proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1889. [468]

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1889.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARK'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scoury Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS, AND CROUP AFFECTIONS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE CHILDREN OF ADULTS, it is unrivalled in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. A. & W. TAYLOR & CO. (LIMITED), Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Taiyang	Calcutta	May 2nd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Glenogle	London	May 3rd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Agamemnon	Liverpool	May 5th	Butterfield & Swire.
Opack	Liverpool	May 6th	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Cassandra	Singapore	May 7th	Siemssen & Co.
Sarpedon	Hamburg	May 7th	Butterfield & Swire.
Khiva	Bombay	May 7th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Medea	Colombo	May 7th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	May 16th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Clyde.....	P. & O. S. N. Co. ....	May 4th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Pallourus.....	Butterfield & Swire.....	May 6th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Imouaddy.....	Messageries Maritimes.....	May 9th at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Bayera.....	Melchers & Co.....	May 8th, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bornida.....	Carlson & Co.....	May 8th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythams	Arabic.....	O. & O. S. S. Co.....	May 11th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Port Augusta.....	Adamson, Bell & Co.....	May 8th, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Afghan.....	Gibb, Livingston & Co.....	About May 8th.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Tannadice.....	Russell & Co.....	May 7th, at noon.
Straits and Bombay	Teberan.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Singapore, Havre, &c.	Niebo.....	Siemssen & Co.....	May 8th, at 10 a.m.
Yokohama, via Nsaki, &c.	Ancona.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.....	May 7th, at noon.
Yokohama and Kobe	Agamemnon.....	Butterfield & Swire.....	May 8th.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Memmuri.....	Russell & Co.....	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Tientsin	Sungkiang.....	Butterfield & Swire.....	May 10th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Sapcedon.....	Butterfield & Swire.....	May 9th.
Manila, via Amoy.	Zafiro.....	Russell & Co.....	May 4th, at 4 p.m.
Salgon	China.....	Wo Kee & Co.....	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Salgon Amoy, &c.	Formosa.....	Douglas Laprade & Co.....	To-morrow, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Nanshan.....	Hop Hing Hong.....	May 5th, daylight.